132 From this table it is seen that the climate of Tighil is much colder than that of Petropavlovsk and that the climate of Kluchevskoye, by its yearly and some of its monthly mean temperatures, is colder than that of Petropavlovsk, but by its summer temperature (May, June and July) it is warmer than that of Petropavlovsk.

Temperature of the soil. Monthly means, 1909.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Amplitude
Petropavlovsk:													
(1)	−10°5	−10°6	− 7°3	−0°5	8°2	14°5	17°6	15°6	10°9	.....	−4°7	−10°5	28°2
(2)	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.9	9.3	.....	13.4	10.9	.....	1.9	0.9	13.3
(3)	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	3.1	6.5	.....	12.1	10.4	.....	3.6	2.4	11.2
(4)	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.6	2.7	.....	6.8	7.1	.....	5.3	4.4	5.5
Kluchevskoye:													
(1)	−15.1	−17.3	−13.3	−2.4	10.2	15.6	19.3	15.9	.....	.....	−5.3	−19.3	35.6
(2)	− 9.5	−10.3	− 7.8	−3.1	3.5	9.3	12.8	12.4	.....	.....	−3.0	−10.4	23.2
(3)	− 1.3	− 2.6	− 3.8	−2.3	−0.8	0.0	2.0	4.0	.....	.....	1.7	0.1	6.8
(4)	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	.....	.....	2.7	2.1	2.3
Tighil:													
(1)	−15.3	−20.3	−14.0	−2.8	6.3	13.0	15.7	12.3	8.4	1.7	−6.1	−15.6	36.0
(2)	−11.9	−14.7	−12.0	−3.9	1.6	6.9	10.6	10.7	8.1	2.7	0.6	0.4	25.4
(3)	− 3.1	− 6.2	− 6.9	−4.4	−0.3	0.0	1.1	4.9	5.1	3.0	0.9	0.3	12.0
(4)	0.4	0.0	− 0.2	−0.9	−0.6	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.7

(1) means on the surface; (2) means 0.33 metre deep; (3) means 1.0 meter deep; (4) means 2.0 meter deep.

This table is compiled from the numerous data on this subject by Vlasov, in order to show what time of the year may be regarded as the most favorable for making excavations in Kamchatka. In Petropavlovsk from May to September inclusive; in Kluchevskoye from July to September; in Tighil in August and September, and even in these two months we meet the freezing point at the depth of two meters. My own experience in that region gave still less favorable results. While digging on June 11 on the bank of Kulki River, a tributary of Tighil River, not far from the village Tighil, I met frosen soil at the depth of one foot and down. According to Vlasov only at the depth of more than 1 meter (3.28 feet) is the soil in Tighil frosen in that month.

SOMATOLOGY

144 177 The present Kamchadal have become mixed with Russian settlers and many have lost their former Koryak-like appearance, even in places where officially no Russians are recorded. The same may be said of the inhabitants of the southern villages, Yavino and Golyghino, who in former times might have been physically influenced by the Kurilians (i. e., the Northern Ainos). The Kurilians had intercourse with the Southern Kamchadal, and some Kurilians had settlements on the southern extremity of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

● 141 The measurements of Kamchadal taken by Mrs. Jochelson show that the Russian metisation influenced very little the physical character of the Kamchadal. 158 men and 170 women were measured. The following table gives some of the measurements and indices.

141

	Men		Women	
	Average	Stand. dev.	Average	Stand. dev.
Stature	1,557 mm.	5.4	1,495 mm.	4.6
Length of head	188 mm.	6.6	183 mm.	5.7
Width of head	149 mm.	5.7	144 mm.	4.8
Cephalic index	78.9	2.9	78.5	2.7
Width of face	144 mm.	5.7	137 mm.	4.3
Cephalic-facial index	96.5	3.3	94.9	3.0

141 764 172 The Kamchadal, prior to embracing Christianity, threw away their dead to be devoured by dogs, and therefore no skeletal remains were found while excavating prehistoric sites. Only in one pit on the mouth of the River Kavran were prehistoric human bones discovered, and among them were two skulls in good condition for measurement.[1] One of the skulls seemed to be that of a woman, the other of a man. The length of skulls was 177 mm. and 188 mm., the width 136 mm. and 143 mm. and consequently the indices 76.9 mm. and 77.9 mm. According to Broca 2 units may be added to the cephalic index of skulls to obtain the cephalic of the living. Adding 2 units to 76.9 and 77.9 mm. we have 78.9 mm. and 79.9 mm., figures nearly equal to averages of the cephalic index of the present-day Kamchadal.

Plate 1 shows photographs of Kamchadal men, women and young girls. Plate 2, figure 1, represents elders of some villages of the western shore of Kamchatka.

SANITARY CONDITIONS AMONG THE KAMCHADAL

164 177 836 732 The Russian conquerors have exercised a disintegrating influence on the family life of the Kamchadal. Among the Kamchadal, unchastity has been more or less common in the case of girls before marriage and of women after marriage. The Russians made liberal use of this custom and in this manner syphilis brought by them was widespread among the Kamchadal. This contagious illness resulted in different inherited diseases. In twenty-six villages of the western coast of Kamchatka, out of a population numbering 2,500, 250 people (i.e., 10 per cent) were, according to my census in 1911, cripples (blind, deaf-mute, humpbacked, lame persons and so forth); particularly were there many blind people, an average of 1 per cent, and half of the population was suffering from eye diseases. Plate 2, figure 2, shows a photograph of 11 blind men and women of the village Kharyusovo, which has 200 inhabitants; i. e., 5.5 per cent of the population are blind.

164 177 These observations refer to the year 1911 and it would be fair to relate observations of later years.

Dr. Shirokogoroff,[2] basing his statement on a recent (1919–1920) medico-statistical survey by Dr. Puxov who put his material at his disposal, says that some

[1] One skull was discovered on the Kuril Lake (see p. 62), but it was not in good condition for measurements.

[2] S. Shirokogoroff, *Northern Tungus Migrations in the Far-East*, The Journal, North China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, vol. LVII, 1926, p. 174.

L 144 features. This is to be expected if one takes into account the fact that the functionally independent traits of the Mongoloid stock were formed at different times and in different, though adjacent and even mutually overlapping areas.

soft, though straight hair, and also by their white skin, which is accompanied by a certain amount of depigmentization of eyes and of hair.

Ko 144 141 The Reindeer Koryak of the Penzhina River basin are hardly distinguished from the Reindeer Chukchee. Among them we frequently encounter epicanthus and many broad noses with horizontally situated nostrils and with developed nasal wings. Their faces are of a moderate [5] height. It is only their head index which is lower than that of the Reindeer Chukchee. The Reindeer Koryak of Kamchatka are characterized by a more sharply defined nose and by a lesser frequency of the epicanthus. However, the horizontal position of nostrils and a marked development of nasal wings is encountered among them approximately as frequently as among the Penzhina nomads and the Reindeer Chukchee. These traits of the Reindeer Chukchee and of the Koryak are suprisingly uniform between Kolyma and the Chukot Peninsula on the one hand and the center of Kamchatka on the other.

In our further exposition the prevailing type of the Reindeer Chukchee and of the Koryak will be referred to briefly as the Kamchatka type. It is true that the distribution of this type extends beyond the boundaries of the peninsula, but so does--in connection with the administrative divisions--the name "Kamchatka." Moreover, we frequently encounter representatives of the Kamchatka type in the north of the peninsula.

Ko 141 144 Because of the brevity of description and the contradictions in the data contained in the scientific literature, below we shall describe the traits of the Kamchatka type.

Ka 141 144 In covered places the color of the skin is white or swarthy (Nos. 7-13 of the Lushan scale), the face is easily tanned reaching No. 25. The eyes of almost all the representatives of this type are dark; the hair is black, but more frequently with a tincture of brown (No. 4 of the Fisher scale). The hair is straight and moderately hard. The tertiary hair covering on the body and the face is small. One meets, however, moustaches. Eyebrows are of moderate growth. The face is flat, but with less developed cheekbones than, for example,

Ko 141 144 Ka 141 144 among the Lamut. The size of the face is average. Among males the morphological height of the lower edge of brows is 128 millimeters, and the zygomatic diameter is 145 millimeters. The lower jaw is broad, especially in comparison with the moderate breadth of the cheekbones. The nose is moderately or weakly defined, but much more strongly than it is among the Lamut. Its breadth among the males of middle age is most frequently 38-39 millimeters. One frequently encounters a transverse position of the nostrils and a marked development of nasal wings. The frequency of the concave shape of the nasal profile is greater than that of the convex shape, but the prevailing type of nose is straight. The tip and the base of the nose are horizontal, and less frequently--upturned. Among the middle-aged men the epicanthus is encountered in 40-60 per cent of cases, the fold of the eyelid is moderately developed, the position of the eye slit is more frequently horizontal, and the eye opening is narrow or average. The upper lip is more often high and always forward. The lips are of moderate thickness, but are relatively thicker than the lips of the Lamut. The head is moderately brachycephalic (80-83), the forehead is more frequently straight with weakly or moderately developed supraorbital arches. The length of the male body is on the average 158-160 centimeters.

Ko 144 141 The coastal Koryak of western Kamchatka turned out to be anthropologically heterogeneous. The Rekinnikovsk group (on the western side of the isthmus) is a fairly characteristic representative of the Kamchatka type. The Penzhina and the Kamchatka (Palana) proper coastal Koryak have the traits which differ from those of the Reindeer Koryak in the same direction in which the traits of the coastal Chukchee differ from those of the Reindeer Chukchee. Their nose is broader and more clearly defined. The horizontal position of the nostrils and the marked development of nasal wings is encountered much less frequently. The hair is much stiffer and the bluish-black tinge (No. 27 of the Fisher scale) is encountered more frequently. The beard is more pronounced. All these are "Eskimoid" peculiarities. However, the height of the face is noticeably greater only among the Penzhina coastal Koryak as compared to the height of the face of their nomadic fellow tribesmen. The concave shape of the nasal profile continues to prevail over the convex, the epicanthus is encountered just as frequently as among the Reindeer tribesmen, although the eyelid folds are somewhat less developed.

Ka 144 our attention to tracing the existence of such similarities between the former type and the peoples who live in those parts of Asia lying beyond our boundaries. Resembling the Kamchatka type, combinations of a broad nose with a small size of the face are encountered in South China, Indo-China, Indonesia, on the Philippines and Formosa, and partly in Japan. However, because of the absence of data collected by the same method of observation, the comparison of the Kamchatka type with the south Asiatic Mongoloids becomes an extremely difficult problem.

000 One hundred and twenty-two male Korean inhabitants of the northern provinces of Korea, studied by me with the special purpose of making this comparison, turned out to be more closely related to the Reindeer Koryak and the Chukchee than to the Lamut and the Buryat. The average rating of the incline of their nostrils is 1.71, the protrusion of nasal wings--2.09. A considerable frequency of brown shades of skin coloring (55 percent of No. 10 and darker), moderately developed cheekbones, and small facial height (131 millimeters)--all these traits make for a greater similarity of the Korean and the Kamchatka types, even though this similarity is far from being complete. Specifically, the mandible diameter of the Koreans is not large (112 millimeters), the convex shape of the nasal profile is met more [Tables 1 and 2 on pp. 10-15 and part of pages 16-17 of the original text] [16] frequently than the concave shape. (2). However, from the point of view of racial com-

2. Scientific literature contains indications of the considerable breadth of the lower jaw of the aborigines of Burma.

position the Korean type evidently contains a north Chinese element, so that it cannot be looked upon as a characteristic representative of the south Asiatic Mongoloids.

Ka 141 121 114 The difficulties that naturally arise in the course of the attempts to organize large-scale anthropological research in southeastern Asia compel us to shift our attention to the craniological materials, especially since scientific literature contains good descriptions of the south Asiatic series. Unfortunately our museums are completely lacking in skulls C [764] Ko [764] which could be regarded as belonging to the representatives of the Kamchatka type. The custom of burning corpses, prevailing among the Koryak and among some Chukchee, prevents the collecting of such skulls. Nevertheless, a specific task of

Ka 141 121 114 gathering skulls somewhere in the area of the Chaun Bay must lead to fruitful results and may be regarded as one of the next tasks of our study.

3. Finally, we should not forget that the conclusion that there exists a profound anthropological difference between the Paleo-Asiatics and the American Indians has been made on the basis of very superficial scholarly ideas about the racial peculiarities of the native population of North America. Many peoples of North America (for example, the Northern Athabascan Indians) have generally remained uninvestigated and the scientific data available with regard to other peoples are confined in most cases to a few measurements and to the most sketchy kind of description. The existing craniometric data, insofar as they lack the most essential measurements, such as those of the nasal profile and of the face as a whole, are completely inadequate. It follows, therefore, that we should undertake special projects of studying craniological collections of the American museums.

Ka 174 4. Paleoanthropology of Japan may provide important leads to the study of the possible migration routes via islands into Kamchatka. If it is true that the ancient population of Japan was of the Ainu race,' the route via the Kurile Islands is excluded in the case of both the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types. (3)

3. If we shall regard the Ainu type as an original Proto-Mongoloid form--a hypothesis which, though improbable, cannot yet be discarded.

[17] However, the paleoanthropology of Japan is so poorly developed (in spite of the relative abundance of material) that the hypothesis presuming a very ancient character of the Mongoloid elements encountered on the territory of Japan, and holding that at least one of the population types which inhabit Kamchatka may have penetrated there via the Kurile Islands may not be regarded as finally disproven.

000 As a result, the organization of the exploration of paleoanthropological materials contained in the Japanese museums is also one of the next tasks of our future study.

5. In studying the problem of the continental migration route along the Okhotsk seaboard, we must define more accurately the outline of the areal [basic unit in biogeography] of the Eskimo type, which seems to skirt the northeast of Asia. With this purpose in mind, we shall in the nearest future investigate

31: Debets--16 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142
L 141 142
Ko 141 142
Ka 141 142

Сводка важнейших средних

1 Группы / 4 Признаки	2 Эскимосы				3 Чукчи береговые			
	5 диомидские	6 науканские	7 юго-восточные (ungazinskoe и сиринские)	8 суммарно	9 уэленско-анкилевские	10 восточные (беринговоморские)	11 северные	8 суммарно
29 Число исследованных	25	66	100	191	22	82	86	190
30 В том числе, в %:								
31 20—24 г.	32.0	27.2	20.0	24.1	18.1	26.8	26.7	25.8
32 25—39 л.	36.0	47.0	56.0	50.3	63.7	47.6	51.2	51.0
33 40—60 л.	32.0	25.8	24.0	25.6	18.1	25.6	22.1	23.2
34 Длина тела	1653	1627	1615	1625	1636	1639	1617	1629
35 Продольный диаметр	193.3	191.3	189.0	190.3	190.3	190.9	189.2	190.1
36 Поперечный диаметр	153.3	155.8	154.1	154.6	153.2	154.4	154.4	154.3
37 Головной указатель	79.5	81.6	(81.5)	(81.2)	(80.6)	(80.9)	(81.6)	(81.2)
38 Наклон лба (1—3; 1 — сильно наклонный)	2.36	2.36	2.23	2.29	2.59	2.62	2.53	2.58
39 Надбровье (1—4)	1.36	1.39	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.32	1.23	1.30
40 Морфологическая высота лица (от нижнего края бровей)	135.9	134.3	137.5	136.2	132.0	136.8	134.4	135.1
41 Скуловой диаметр	147.6	149.5	147.9	148.4	144.5	148.5	147.0	147.4
42 Нижнечелюстной диаметр	117.2	116.8	119.6	118.3	116.4	118.9	117.6	118.0
43 Горизонтальная профилировка лица (1—3)	1.08	1.00	1.11	1.07	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.04
44 Выступание скул (1—3; 1—сильное)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Выступание подбородка (0—3; 0—отрицательный к плоскости нижней челюсти)	1.74	—	1.74	1.74	1.60	1.59	1.89	1.78
46 Высота носа от нижнего края бровей	61.3	61.3	62.6	62.0	59.7	61.6	60.7	61.0
47 Высота носа от переносья	54.2	53.4	55.4	54.6	52.5	54.2	52.8	53.4
48 Ширина носа	37.0	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.1	37.8	37.7	37.7
49 Носовой указатель от нижнего края бровей	60.7	61.7	(60.2)	(60.6)	(62.1)	(61.3)	(62.0)	(61.8)
50 Носовой указатель от переносья	69.2	70.6	(68.0)	(68.8)	(70.6)	(69.7)	(71.4)	(70.5)
51 Высота переносья (1—3)	1.64	1.42	1.71	1.60	1.55	1.49	1.37	1.44
52 Поперечный профиль спинки носа (1—3)	2.32	2.06	2.03	2.08	1.77	1.98	1.75	1.84

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets — 17D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus : Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142
Table I
Таблица 1
I 141 142 Ko 141 142 Ka 141 142

в частот. Мужчины

12 Чукчи оленные (чаучу)		13 Коряки оленные (чаучувены)		Коряки береговые (мымыланы и равнинные) 14			23	24	25	Ламуты 15				27	28
16 Чукотского п-ова	17 анюйские	18 пенжинские	19 камчатские	20 равнинное	21 пенжинские (камчатско-каменские)	22 пенжинские	Ительмены	«Камчадалы»	Русские старожилы Камчатки	анюйские	анадырско-пенжинские	19 камчатские	8 суммарно	Буряты азарские	Корейцы северные
96	80	50	64	54	73	72	89	90	100	27	47	57	13	250	122
22.9	26.2	30.0	26.6	20.4	30.2	19.4	20.2	21.1	21.0	14.8	34.0	15.8	22.1	22.8	23.0
49.0	47.5	42.0	45.3	61.1	53.5	51.4	50.6	36.7	45.0	63.0	44.7	43.9	48.1	44.0	54.0
28.1	26.2	28.0	29.1	18.5	16.4	29.2	29.2	42.2	34.0	22.2	21.3	40.3	29.8	33.2	23.0
1617	1588	1586	1591	1582	1617	1617	1627	1636	1648	1593	1607	1608	1604	1630	1628
188.7	188.7	190.8	192.4	190.3	194.2	193.2	193.4	192.8	192.3	195.8	193.9	194.5	194.6	192.8	183.1
153.7	156.5	152.7	152.3	151.6	151.2	149.6	152.4	151.7	151.0	155.4	154.4	154.5	154.6	157.8	144.4
(81.5)	83.0	(80.0)	(79.2)	(79.6)	(77.9)	(77.4)	(78.8)	(78.6)	(78.5)	(79.4)	(79.6)	(79.4)	(79.5)	81.9	(84.3)
2.74	2.56	2.54	2.63	2.65	2.53	2.80	2.64	2.59	2.35	2.58	2.26	2.19	2.29	2.61	2.70
1.18	1.21	1.32	1.28	1.26	1.27	1.11	1.17	1.29	1.53	1.19	1.32	1.47	1.36	1.26	1.24
132.1	128.6	128.0	128.0	125.7	133.0	128.4	130.0	130.4	130.6	136.4	135.4	133.9	135.0	135.9	131.9
146.3	147.7	145.4	144.5	144.6	145.1	143.3	144.3	142.7	141.9	146.6	148.2	147.3	147.5	149.8	143.9
117.2	115.6	116.6	118.4	120.3	119.4	119.4	120.3	117.5	114.9	115.8	116.8	117.3	116.8	118.2	112.1
1.05	1.08	1.06	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.08	1.20	1.40	1.98	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.05	1.05
—	—	1.86	1.89	1.87	1.92	1.74	1.89	1.91	2.14	—	1.46	1.40	1.43	1.70	1.76
2.32	—	2.21	2.18	2.00	1.78	1.78	1.75	2.04	2.23	—	2.24	2.02	2.12	1.93	1.72
59.2	58.4	58.2	58.8	56.6	61.1	56.4	57.4	57.8	57.9	63.0	61.3	62.4	62.1	63.5	58.9
51.8	51.6	50.4	50.8	48.6	51.5	50.1	51.7	52.5	53.6	52.0	49.5	53.1	51.6	53.7	51.4
38.7	38.8	37.9	37.6	37.5	36.4	36.8	37.2	36.5	35.9	38.0	35.3	36.1	36.2	36.5	37.3
(65.4)	67.1	(65.1)	(63.9)	(66.2)	(59.5)	(65.2)	(64.7)	(63.1)	(61.9)	(60.3)	(57.5)	(57.8)	(58.3)	58.0	(63.2)
(74.6)	75.7	(75.2)	(74.0)	(77.2)	(70.6)	(73.5)	(71.9)	(69.5)	(67.0)	(73.0)	(71.2)	(68.0)	(70.1)	68.3	(72.5)
1.39	1.31	1.29	1.44	1.32	1.60	1.56	1.76	1.88	2.34	1.19	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.42	1.16
1.69	1.70	1.76	2.08	1.76	1.92	2.02	2.10	2.12	2.64	1.61	1.35	1.79	1.59	1.71	1.88

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets-18 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus : Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

 Table I.

C 141 142 I 141 142 Ko 141 142 Ka 141 142

1 Группы / 4 Признаки	2 Эскимосы				3 Чукчи береговые			
	5 диоминдские	6 науканские	7 ного-наступ-ные (умгазмит-ское и сереж-пенское)	8 суммарно	9 уэленско-дежневские	10 восточные (беринго-морские)	11 северные	8 суммарно
53 Спинка носа								
54 Вогнутая, %	8.0	12.1	10.2	10.6	31.8	23.2	29.4	27.0
55 Прямая, %	52.0	63.7	41.9	50.7	54.5	41.4	58.8	50.8
56 Извилистая, %	20.0	12.1	20.4	17.5	9.1	25.6	8.2	15.9
57 Выпуклая, %	20.0	12.1	27.5	21.2	4.6	9.8	3.5	6.3
58 Кончик носа (1—3; 1—поднятый)	1.92	1.71	1.79	1.78	1.73	1.72	1.81	1.75
59 Положение осей ноздрей (1—3; 1—поперечное)	2.00	1.89	2.00	1.96	2.05	1.84	1.79	1.84
60 Выраженность крыльевых борозд (1—3; 1—слабая)	1.72	1.78	1.85	1.82	2.00	1.66	1.78	1.75
61 Выступание крыльев носа (1—3; 1—слабое)	1.76	1.90	2.06	1.97	2.05	1.84	1.78	1.84
62 Профиль верхней губы (1—3; 1—прохейлия)	1.44	1.24	1.24	1.27	1.36	1.21	1.19	1.22
63 Высота кожной части верхней губы	19.0	18.1	18.7	18.5	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.4
64 Ширина рта	55.4	56.4	56.6	56.4	57.2	55.9	56.1	56.1
65 «Толщина» обеих губ	19.0	17.9	18.7	18.5	17.6	19.5	18.9	19.0
66 Мочка уха (1—3; 1—приросшая)	2.12	2.33	2.64	2.47	1.82	2.14	2.12	2.10
67 Ширина глазной щели (1—3; 1—узкая)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68 Наклон осей глаз (1—3; 3—наружный угол выше)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69 Эпикантус, %	33.3	42.4	28.3	33.9	27.3	64.1	61.2	58.5
70 Складка века (0—3)								
71 Внутренняя часть (*p*)	1.13	1.47	1.42	1.39	1.18	1.70	1.94	1.75
72 Средняя часть (*m*)	1.25	1.56	1.51	1.49	1.18	1.74	2.02	1.81
73 Наружная часть (*d*)	1.25	1.52	1.46	1.45	1.18	1.73	1.94	1.76
74 Смуглая кожа (внутр. поверхн. плеча) № 10 и темнее, %	84.0	40.0	64.5	58.5	83.4	65.7	74.6	71.1
75 Темные глаза, %	100.0	92.4	96.0	95.3	86.4	96.4	93.0	93.7
76 Черные волосы (№ 27), %	82.5	83.6	65.1	73.8	65.0	55.3	40.0	49.7
77 Прямые жесткие волосы, %	95.7	89.8	63.2	80.2	69.2	74.7	56.8	66.5
78 Волнистые волосы, %	4.3	2.0	8.1	4.9	7.7	8.4	9.4	8.7
79 Рост бороды (1—5) у лиц старше 25 л.	1.53	1.56	1.68	1.62	1.33	1.35	1.19	1.28
80 Рост бровей (1—3)	2.44	1.95	1.94	2.01	2.14	2.19	2.11	2.14

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

C 141 142 L 141 142 Ko 141 142 Ka 141 142

Table 1. (continued)
Таблица 1 (продолжение)

Чукчи оленные (луучу) 12		Коряки оленные (чаучувены) 13		Коряки береговые (нымыланны и ренкенены) 14			23	24	25	Ламуты 15				27	28
16 Чукотского п-ова	17 рыбные	18 пежинские	19 камчатские	20 реканикинские	21 пежинские (пежинско-итунские)	22 пезинские	Ительмены	«Камчадалы»	Русские старожилы Камчатки	17 анюйские	26 анадырско-пежинские	19 камчатские	8 сумма по	Буряты аларские	Корейцы северные
26.0	33.8	24.5	17.2	38.9	16.4	33.3	22.5	15.6	6.0	7.7	32.6	12.5	18.8	6.4	10.7
53.1	48.7	61.2	54.7	46.3	54.8	57.0	66.3	68.9	72.0	76.9	60.9	64.3	65.6	69.1	59.8
13.5	10.0	4.1	15.6	11.1	20.6	9.7	5.6	5.5	11.0	7.7	4.3	7.1	6.2	12.1	16.4
7.3	7.5	10.2	12.5	3.7	8.2	0.0	5.6	10.0	11.0	7.7	2.2	16.1	9.4	12.4	13.1
1.70	1.63	1.92	1.97	1.74	1.56	1.42	1.63	1.72	1.77	1.65	1.26	1.68	1.52	1.53	1.68
1.61	1.63	1.63	1.66	1.67	1.92	2.01	2.08	2.09	2.33	1.73	1.94	1.89	1.88	1.97	1.71
2.13	2.20	2.29	2.00	2.24	2.00	1.74	1.57	1.58	1.64	1.73	1.57	1.64	1.63	1.60	1.62
2.24	—	2.35	2.31	2.46	2.14	2.19	1.89	1.90	1.87	—	1.62	1.93	1.80	1.75	2.09
1.20	1.09	1.04	1.25	1.08	1.17	1.28	1.46	1.61	1.82	1.23	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.13	1.11
17.8	18.3	17.5	17.5	17.6	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.4	17.8	19.1	19.3	18.4	18.9	18.2	16.1
56.9	56.7	53.9	53.1	54.3	51.9	52.2	51.2	52.4	50.8	54.2	51.1	52.7	52.4	51.4	48.7
18.3	18.0	18.0	14.7	17.6	16.5	17.2	17.3	16.1	14.3	15.3	16.3	13.9	15.1	18.1	19.4
2.39	2.44	2.04	1.78	1.74	1.90	1.93	1.88	2.09	2.32	2.11	2.19	2.08	2.13	2.04	1.57
—	—	1.59	1.66	1.79	1.78	1.85	1.93	1.93	2.10	—	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.80	1.66
—	—	2.18	2.32	2.21	2.28	2.16	2.25	2.28	2.05	—	2.60	2.45	2.51	2.52	2.30
60.4	59.0	51.0	38.8	51.9	51.4	48.6	31.5	20.2	4.0	77.7	84.5	66.0	75.0	54.4	67.4
2.08	2.03	1.84	1.73	1.73	1.69	1.51	1.00	1.12	0.67	2.19	2.64	2.61	2.53	1.99	2.21
2.27	2.14	2.08	1.82	1.79	1.71	1.69	1.40	1.43	1.12	2.30	2.62	2.66	2.57	2.25	2.20
2.23	2.14	1.94	1.77	1.79	1.65	1.67	1.40	1.37	1.12	2.24	2.62	2.66	2.55	2.22	2.18
54.1	50.7	81.9	28.4	77.1	52.3	39.3	40.9	28.3	18.7	11.1	24.0	16.3	16.9	28.3	55.5
92.8	93.7	93.8	87.6	95.2	98.6	90.1	76.5	60.1	22.0	43.1	65.2	51.8	55.8	73.2	88.5
25.0	24.3	47.2	41.5	40.0	76.3	69.0	42.2	5.1	3.7	3.7	14.7	23.5	16.1	20.8	73.1
35.7	44.0	45.5	56.1	50.0	62.1	79.0	56.0	32.4	11.5	37.5	40.7	30.6	35.2	75.0	80.0
3.6	6.0	0.0	7.3	5.0	5.4	7.8	9.3	12.7	27.0	3.8	3.1	8.2	5.7	5.7	2.5
1.15	1.14	1.06	1.11	1.23	1.35	1.52	1.56	2.31	2.67	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.31	1.33
2.01	1.95	2.02	1.73	2.04	1.99	2.03	1.93	2.00	2.01	1.52	1.71	1.30	1.49	1.78	1.55

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets--20 D-5 (1947) 1949 Chukchee
Tungus:Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Key to Table I.

A Summary of the Most Important Averages and Frequencies. Males

C

141 1. Groups
142 2. Eskimo
L 3. Coastal Chukchee
141 4. Traits
142 5. Diomidsk
Ko 6. Nauransk
141 7. Southeastern (Ungaziksk
142 and Serineksk)
Ka 8. Total
141 9. Uellensko-Dezhnevsk
142 10. Eastern (Bering Sea)
11. Northern
12. Reindeer Chukchee (Chauchu)
13. Reindeer Koryak (Chauchuven)
14. Coastal Koryak (Nymyllan and Remkeken)
15. Lamut
16. Chukot Peninsula
17. Anyuysk
18. Penzhina
19. Kamchatka
20. Rekinnikovsk
21. Penzhina (Kamensko-Itkansk)
22. Palansk
23. Itelmen
24. "Kamchadal"
25. Descendents of old Russian inhabitants of Kamchatka
26. Anadyrsko-Penzhina
27. Alarsk Buryat
28. North Koreans
29. Number of people investigated
30. Among them, in per cent
31. 20-24 years of age
32. 25-30 years of age
33. 40-60 years of age
34. Length of the body
35. Longitudinal diameter
36. Transverse diameter
37. Head index
38. Inclination of the forehead (1-3; 1--sharply sloping)
39. Supraorbital area
40. Morphological height of the face (from the low edge of the eyebrows)
41. Zygomatic diameter
42. Mandible diameter
43. Horizontal profile of the face
44. Projection of the cheek bones (1-3; 1--strong)
45. Projection of the chin (0-3; 0--negative in relation to the plane o the lower jaw)
46. Height of the nose from the lower edge of the eyebrows
47. Height of the nose at the bridge
48. Width of the nose
49. Nasal index from the lower edge of the eyebrows
50. Nasal index from the bridge
51. Height of the nasal bridge
52. Transverse profile of the nasal spine
53. Nasal spine
54. Concave
55. Straight
56. Sinuous

31:	Debets--21	D-5	(1947) 1949	Chukchee Tungus:Lamut Koryak Kamchadal

Key to Table 1 (cont'd)

C
141 57. Convex
142 58. Tip of the nose (1-3;
L 1--upturned)
141 59. Position of the axes of the
142 nostrils (1-3; 1--transverse)
Ko 60. Development of the furrows
141 of the nasal wings (1-3;
142 1--weak)
Ka 61. Projection of the nasal wings
141 (1-3; 1--weak)
142 62. Profile of the upper lip (1-3;
1--forward)
63. Height of the cutaneous section
of the upper lip
64. Width of the mouth
65. "Thickness" of both lips
66. Lobe of the ear (1-3; 1--adhering
to the head)
67. Width of the eye slit (1-3;
1--narrow)
68. Inclination of the axes of the
eyes (1-3; 1--the exterior
corner is higher)
69. Epicanthus
70. Eyelid fold
71. Interior section (p)
72. Middle section (m)
73. Exterior section (d)
74. Swarthiness of skin (the interior
surface of the shoulder)
No. 10 and darker
75. Dark eyes
76. Black hair
77. Straight, stiff hair
78. Wavy hair
79. Beard growth (1-5) of people over
25 years of age
80. Growth of the eyebrows

31: Debets--22D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C
141
142

Table 2. Сводка важнейших средних

L
141
142

1. Группы / 2. Признаки	3 Эскимосы	4 Чукчи-канцы береговые	5 Чукчанки оленные Чукотского п-ова	Коряки оленные (чаучувенны) 6	
				7 пежинские	8 камчатские
21 Число исследованных	85	87	42	58	80
22 В том числе, в %:					
23 20—24 г.	27.1	25.3	26.2	34.5	23.8
24 25—39 л.	48.2	51.7	42.8	41.8	52.5
25 40—60 л.	24.7	23.0	31.0	20.7	23.8
26 Длина тела	1519	1520	1536	1479	1487
27 Продольный диаметр	183.4	183.5	183.9	185.6	186.7
28 Поперечный диаметр	149.6	149.2	149.3	147.6	146.5
29 Головной указатель	(81.5)	(81.4)	(81.3)	(79.5)	(78.5)
30 Наклон лба (1—3: 1—сильно наклонный)	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.98	2.91
31 Надбровье (1—4)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
32 Морфологическая высота лица (от нижнего края бровей)	127.5	127.3	127.6	121.3	122.8
33 Скуловой диаметр	140.3	141.0	139.5	139.1	138.0
34 Нижнечелюстной диаметр	112.0	113.8	111.7	112.6	112.0
35 Горизонтальная профилировка лица (1—3)	1.04	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01
36 Выступание скул (1—3: 1—сильное)	—	—	—	1.45	1.40
37 Выступание подбородка (0—3; 0—отрицательный к плоскости нижней челюсти)	1.87	1.95	2.31	2.24	2.14
38 Высота носа от нижнего края бровей	58.4	57.9	57.9	55.3	56.0
39 Высота носа от переносья	50.1	48.2	48.5	44.9	47.8
40 Ширина носа	34.4	35.0	35.6	35.5	33.8
41 Носовой указатель от нижнего края бровей	(58.8)	(60.3)	(61.4)	(64.2)	(60.3)
42 Носовой указатель от переносья	(68.7)	(72.6)	(73.4)	(78.9)	(70.7)
43 Высота переносья (1—31)	1.33	1.17	1.29	1.05	1.25
44 Поперечный профиль спинки носа (1—3)	1.64	1.31	1.45	1.24	1.79
45 Спинка носа: вогнутая, % .46	27.1	43.7	54.8	53.4	31.2
прямая, % .47	44.7	48.2	42.8	43.1	61.3
извилистая, % 48	20.0	5.8	2.4	1.7	5.0
выпуклая, % 49	8.2	2.3	0.0	1.7	2.5
50 Кончик носа (1—3; 1—поднятый)	1.68	1.59	1.57	1.48	1.60
51 Положение осей ноздрей (1—3; 1—поперечное)	2.01	1.86	1.71	1.53	1.80
52 Выраженность крыльевых борозд (1—3; 1—слабая)	1.85	1.72	2.02	2.07	1.56
53 Выступание крыльев носа (1—3; 1—слабое)	1.87	1.77	1.91	2.09	1.85
54 Профиль верхней губы (1—3; 1—прогнатия)	1.06	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.14
55 Высота кожной части верхней губы	17.4	17.2	17.6	16.4	16.5
56 Ширина рта	52.4	53.5	55.4	51.8	49.7
57 «Толщина» обеих губ	17.0	19.5	17.9	16.7	14.1
58 Мочка уха (1—3; 1—приросшая)	2.07	1.80	2.21	1.97	1.69
59 Ширина глазной щели (1—3; 1—узкая)	—	—	—	1.75	1.87
60 Наклон осей глаз (1—3; 3—наружный угол выше)	—	—	—	2.44	2.41
61 Эпикантус, %	48.2	71.1	59.5	67.3	50.6
62 Складка века (0—3): внутренняя часть (*p*) .63	1.52	1.98	1.86	1.55	1.71
средняя часть (*m*) .64	1.55	2.09	2.07	1.73	1.76
наружная часть (*d*) .65	1.55	2.08	2.05	1.66	1.76

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets--23D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Table 2
Таблица 2

и частот. Женщины

Коряки береговые (нымыланы и рэнэтэнэн) 9			Ительмены	Камчадалы	Русские старожилы Камчатки	Ламуты 16			Буряты аларские
реченские	пежинские (кэмэнско-пежинские)	пылгинские				аладырско-пенжинские	камчатские	Сунтарские	
10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
28	56	79	86	75	81	51	45	98	200
17.9	19.6	26.6	26.8	26.7	23.4	27.4	13.3	20.8	24.5
60.7	66.1	50.6	50.0	40.0	48.2	54.9	55.5	55.2	47.0
21.4	14.3	22.8	23.2	33.3	28.4	17.6	31.1	24.0	28.5
1468	1491	1500	1507	1529	1537	1486	1489	1488	1531
185.3	186.6	185.6	185.6	184.6	183.4	186.4	187.9	187.1	184.9
148.1	146.8	144.7	146.8	146.0	145.0	146.7	148.7	147.7	152.4
(79.9)	(78.6)	(77.9)	(78.9)	(79.1)	(79.0)	(78.6)	(79.1)	(78.8)	82.5
2.96	2.96	2.98	2.99	3.00	2.98	2.88	2.91	2.90	2.95
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.00
120.5	126.6	120.7	120.5	121.2	120.1	126.7	128.0	127.3	129.0
138.2	140.4	134.6	135.7	133.8	132.2	138.5	138.3	138.4	140.3
114.1	115.5	111.1	111.5	108.3	104.6	109.8	108.3	109.1	109.1
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.50	1.52	1.51	1.69	1.71	1.79	1.10	1.02	1.06	1.39
2.00	1.80	1.78	2.00	1.82	2.08	2.28	1.89	2.11	2.06
52.6	58.9	52.8	52.9	53.1	52.0	57.5	59.3	58.3	60.1
44.2	47.0	45.3	46.6	46.4	48.2	44.6	48.5	46.4	48.2
33.9	31.9	32.7	33.6	33.7	32.7	31.7	33.1	32.4	33.4
(64.5)	(57.5)	(61.9)	(63.4)	(63.5)	(62.8)	(55.1)	(53.8)	(55.4)	55.7
(76.7)	(72.1)	(72.2)	(72.1)	(72.5)	(67.9)	(71.1)	(68.2)	(69.8)	69.7
1.14	1.02	1.18	1.55	1.53	1.93	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.14
1.57	1.50	1.70	1.86	1.81	2.20	1.18	1.45	1.30	1.32
64.2	45.4	51.0	60.7	54.7	40.7	51.0	28.9	40.6	23.6
35.8	42.8	43.0	32.2	42.7	51.9	49.0	66.7	57.3	62.3
0.0	5.4	2.5	4.7	1.3	6.2	0.0	4.4	2.1	9.6
0.0	5.4	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
1.42	1.48	1.41	1.45	1.53	1.59	1.26	1.40	1.33	1.48
1.93	1.87	2.08	2.11	1.93	2.20	1.98	1.98	1.98	2.03
1.93	1.88	1.58	1.63	1.69	1.72	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
2.11	1.89	1.70	1.74	1.83	1.86	1.33	1.63	1.47	1.62
1.00	1.02	1.01	1.14	1.20	1.51	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.06
16.8	17.0	16.3	16.3	17.0	16.4	18.3	18.3	18.2	16.9
50.4	50.6	47.6	47.8	47.7	46.3	49.1	48.7	48.9	47.5
17.1	16.6	18.4	17.4	15.9	14.2	16.0	15.5	15.8	17.3
1.48	1.60	1.63	1.84	1.63	1.95	1.86	1.57	1.72	1.85
1.57	1.98	2.06	2.10	2.09	2.17	1.71	1.75	1.73	1.94
2.39	2.29	2.32	2.36	2.31	2.14	2.63	2.61	2.62	2.66
53.8	44.4	60.6	50.0	44.0	24.7	82.4	70.5	76.8	73.4
1.50	1.50	1.62	1.35	1.29	0.90	2.29	2.27	2.28	2.20
1.50	1.46	1.65	1.89	1.61	1.19	2.31	2.41	2.36	2.28
1.42	1.46	1.62	1.89	1.61	1.19	2.31	2.39	2.36	2.24

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets - 24D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142

Table 2.

2 Признаки / 1 Группы	3 Эскимосы	4 Чукчанки береговые	5 Чукчанки оленные Чукотского п-ова	Корячки оленные (чаучуванки) 6	
				7 пенжинские	8 камчатские
66 Смуглая кожа (внутр. поверхн. плеча) № 10 и темнее, %	64.6	69.6	86.5	93.2	60.2
67 Темные глаза, %	96.5	97.7	95.3	98.2	97.5
68 Черные волосы (№ 27), %	72.2	52.3	38.1	48.3	48.8
69 Прямые жесткие волосы, %	77.6	62.1	59.5	62.0	77.2
70 Волнистые волосы, %	5.9	4.6	4.8	3.4	0.0
71 Рост бровей (1—3)	1.42	1.28	1.52	1.73	1.48

L 141 142

K0 141 142

Ka 141 142

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets-25 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142

Table 2 (Continued)
Таблица 2 (продолжение)

L 141 142

Корячки береговые (вымиданки и рэмкенники) 9			Ительмены	«Камчадалы»	Русские старожилы Камчатки	Ламуты 16			Буряты и аларские
реканинские	пенжинские (каневско-итканские)	палланские				анадырско-пенжинские	камчатские	Суммарно	
10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
76.0	76.6	56.2	57.9	73.0	34.8	16.6	26.2	22.3	50.6
88.9	100.0	100.0	86.0	77.3	71.5	88.2	81.8	85.2	85.0
42.8	69.1	57.3	23.2	8.1	5.2	5.9	9.5	7.5	10.1
60.7	80.2	65.3	32.2	27.4	11.5	19.6	43.3	30.5	71.8
3.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.7	2.6	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0
1.68	1.55	1.75	1.69	1.63	1.62	1.22	1.11	1.17	1.31

Ko 141 142

Ka 141 142

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets--26 D-5 (1947) 1949 Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Key to Table II.

A Summary of the Most Important Averages and Frequencies. Females

C
141 1. Groups
142 2. Traits
L 3. Eskimo
141 4. Coastal Chukchee
142 5. Reindeer Chukchee of the
Ko Chukot Peninsula
141 6. Reindeer Koryak
142 (Chauchuven)
Ka 7. Penzhina
141 8. Kamchatka
142 9. Coastal Koryak (Nymyllan and Remkeken)
11. Penzhina (Kamensko-Itkansk)
12. Palansk
13. Itelmen
14. "Kamchadal"
15. Descendents of old Russian inhabitants of Kamchatka
16. Lamut
17. Anadyrsko-Penzhina
18. Kamchatka
19. Total
20. Alarsk Buryat
21. Number of people investigated
22. Among them, in percent
23. 20-24 years of age
24. 25-39 years of age
25. 40-60 years of age
26. Length of the body
27. Longitudinal diameter
28. Transverse diameter
29. Head index
30. Inclination of the forehead (1-3; 1--sharply sloping)
31. Supraorbital area
32. Morphological height of the face (from the lower edge of the eyebrows)
33. Zygomatic diameter
34. Mandible diameter
35. Horizontal profile of the face
36. Cheekbone projection (1-3; 1--strong)
37. Projection of the chin (0-3; 0--negative in relation to the plane of the lower jaw)
38. Height of the nose from the lower edge of the eyebrows
39. Height of the nose at the bridge
40. Width of the nose
41. Nasal index from the lower edge of the eyebrows
42. Nasal index from the bridge
43. Height of the nasal bridge (1-31)[sic]
44. Transverse profile of the nasal spine
45. Nasal spine
46. Concave
47. Straight
48. Sinuous
49. Convex
50. Tip of the nose (1-3; 1--upturned)
51. Position of the axes of the nostrils (1-3; 1--transverse)
52. Development of the furrows of the nasal wings (1-3; 1--weak)

Key to Table 2 (cont'd)

C
141 53. Projection of the nasal wings (1-3;
142 1--weak)
L 54. Profile of the upper lip (1-3; 1--
141 forward)
142 55. Height of the cutaneous section of
Ko the upper lip
141 56. Width of the mouth
142 57. "Thickness" of both lips
Ka 58. Lobe of the ear (1-3; 1--adhering)
141 59. Width of the eye slit (1-3; 1--narrow)
142 60. Inclination of the axes of the eyes (1-3;
3--the exterior corner is higher)
61. Epicanthus
62. Eyelid fold
63. Interior section (p)
64. Middle section (m)
65. Exterior section (d)
66. Swarthiness of skin (the interior surface
of the shoulder) No. 10 and darker
67. Dark eyes
68. Black hair
69. Straight, stiff hair
70. Wavy hair
71. Growth of the eyebrows